LOGAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

A VERY FEEBLE PRODUCTION

wing Blaine at a Distance-Some Cor

tradictory Statements-Ilis Opinion of Negre Intelligence. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, Dear Sir.—Having received from on the 24th of June the official noti of my nomination by the National lican Convention as the Republican date for Vice-President of the States, and considering it to be the d every man devoting himself to the p service to assume any position to which may be called by the voice of his count men, I accept the nomination with a grat ful heart and a deep sense of its respons bilities, and if elected shall endeaver to discharge the duties of the office to the best

This honor, as is well understood, was wholly unsought by me. That it was tendered by the representatives of the party, in a manner so flattering, will serve ighten whatever labors I may be called upon to perform.

Although the variety of subjects covered Although the variety of subjects covered in the very excellent and vigorous declaration of principles adopted by the late Convention probibits, upon an eccasion calling for brevity of expression, that full elaboration of which they are susceptible, I avail myself of party usage to signify my approval of the various resolutions of the platform, and to discuss them briefly.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR. The resolutions of the platform declar ing for a levy of such duties "as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its

gent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring-man his full share in the national prosperity," meets my hearty approval.

If there be a nation on the face of the certh which might, if it were a desirable thing, build a wall upon its every boundary line, deny communion to all the world and proceed to live upon its own resources and excepteiters, that nation is the Ented proceed to live upon its own resources and productions, that nation is the United States. There is hardly a legitumate necessity of civilized communities which cannot be produced from the extraordinary resources of our several States and Territories, with their manufactories, mines, farms, timber-lands, and water-ways. This circumstance, taken connection with the fact that our form of Government is entirely unique among the nations of the world, makes it utterly at surd to institute comparisons between our own economic systems and those of other governments, and especially to attempt to borrow systems from them. We stand alone in our circumstances, our forces, our

In all successful government it is a prim requisite that capital and labor should be upon the best terms, and that both should enjoy the highest attainable prosperity. If there be a disturbance of the just balance tween them, one or the other suffers, and ssatisfaction follows, which is harmful to

The lessons furnished by the compara-The lessons turnished by the compara-tively short history of our own national life have been too much overlooked by our people. The fundamental article in the old Democratic creed procisimed almost absolute free trade, and this, too, no more than a quarter of a century ago. The low condition of our national credit, the finan-cal and haviness uncertainties and central cial and business uncertainties and general ack of prosperity under that system, car be remembered by every man now in mid-

Although in the great number of re-Although in the great number of re-forms instituted by the Republican party sufficient credit has not been publicly award-ed to that of tariff reform, its benefits have, nevertheless, been felt throughout the land. The principle underlying this measure has been in process of gradual development by the Republican party during the comparatively brief period of its power, and to-day a portion of its an-tiquated Democratic opponents make undectrine of an equitably adjusted pro-tective tariff, by following slowly in its footsteps, though a very long way in the

The principle involved is one of no great of some of our trade-competing nations have created working classes miscrable in the extreme. They receive the merest sti-pend for their daily toil, and in the great expense of the necessities of life are de-prived of those comforts of clothing, hous-ing, and health-producing food with which desome mental and social recreation can

sione make existence happy and desirable. Now, if the products of these countries are to be placed in our markets alongside of American products either the American fits or he must make the American laborer suffer in the attempt to compete with the species of labor above referred to. In the case of a substantia' reduction of pay there can be no compensating advantages for the American laborer, because the articles of daily consumption which he uses—with the exception of articles not produced in the United States, and easy of being specially provided for, as coffee and tea- are grown in our own country, and would not be affected in price by a lowering in duties. Therefore, while he would receive less for his labor, his cost of living would not be decreased. Being practically placed upon the pay of the Eur of the proper opportunities of self-im-provement, and his value as a citizen, charged with a portion of the obligations of government, would be lessened; the moral tone of the laboring class would suffer, and would be memeed, while one evil would reliet upon another until there would be a general disturbance of the whole community. The true problem of a good and stable government is how to infuse prosperity among all classes of people—the manufacturer, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer alike. Such prosperity is a preventive of crime, a security of capital, and the very best criments of ground traces. the very best guarantee of general peace

and happiness,
The obvious policy of our Government rise devices pency of our covernments is to protect both capital and labor by a proper imposition of duties. This protection should extend to every article of American production which goes to build up the general prosperity of our people. The National Convention, in view of the to adopt a separate resolution on the sub-ject of its proper protection. This in-dustry is a very large and important one. The necessary legislation to sustain this industry upon a prosperous basis should

be extended.

No one realizes more fully than myself.

No one realizes more fully than digust-No one realizes more thay than haven the great delicacy and difficulty of adjust-ing a tariff so nicely and equitably as to protect every home industry, sustain every class of American labor, promote to the highest point our great agricultural interests, and at the same time to give to one and all the advantages pertaining to for-eign productions not in competition with our own; thus not only building up our foreign commerce, but taking measures to

carry it in our own bottoms.

Difficult as this work appears, and really is, it is susceptible of accomplishment by patient and intelligent labor, and to no bands can it be committed with as great assurance of success as to these of the Re-publican party.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM. The Republican party is the Indisputable author of a financial and monetary system which it is safe to say has never before been

which it is safe to say has never before been equalled by that of any other nation.

Under the operation of our system of finance the country was safely carried through an extended and expensive war, with a national credit which has risen higher and higher with each succeeding year, until now the credit of the United States is surpassed by that of no other nation, while its securities, at a constantiy-increasing premium, are eagerly sought

States is surpassed by that of 46 other nation, while its securities, at a constantiy-increasing premium, are eagerly sought after by investors in all parts of the world. Our system of currency, is most admirable in construction. While all the conveniences of a bill circulation attach to it, every dollar of paper represents a dollar of the world's money standards, and as long as the just and wise policy of the Republican party is continued there can be no impairment of the national credit. Therefore, under present laws relating thereto, it will be impossible for any man to lose a penny in the bonds or bills of the United States or in the bills of the national banks.

The advantage of having a bank-note in the bills of the national banks.

The convertibility of the currency should be maintained intact, and the establishment of an international standard among all commercial nations, fixing the relative values of gold and silver colnage, would be a measure of pseuliar advantage.

INTERSTATE, FOREIGN COMMERCE, AND FOR-

fraught with the greatest importance to

fraught with the greatest importance to our people.

In respect to the interstate commerce, there is much to be desired in the way of equitable rates and facilities of transportation, that commerce may flow freely between the States themselves, diversity of industries and employments be promoted in all sections of our country, and that the great granaries and manufacturing establishments of the interior may be enabled to send their products to the seaboard for shipment to foreign countries, relieved of vexatious restrictions and discriminations \$t_a_n\$ for which it may emphatically be said "time is money," and also of unjust charges upon articles destined to meet close competition from the products of other parts of the world. close competition from the products of other parts of the world.

other parts of the world.

As to our fereign commerce, the enormous growth of our industries and our surprising production of cereals and other necessities of life imperatively require that immediate and effective means be taken, through peaceful, orderly, and conservative methods to open markets which have been and are now monopolized largely by other nations. This more particularly relates to our sister republics of Spanish America, as also to our friends the people of the Brazilian empire.

of the Brazilian empire.

The republics of Spanish America are allied to us by the very closest and warnest feelings, based upon similarity of institu-tions and government, common aspirations and mutual hopes. The "Great Republic," and mutual hopes. The "Great Republie," as they proudly term the United States, is looked upon by their people with affectionate admiration, and as the model for them to build upon, and we should cultivate between them and ourselves closer commercial relations, which will bind all together by the ties of friendly intercourse and mutual advantage. Further than this, being small Commonwealths, in the military and naval sense of the European Powers, they look to us as at least a moral defender against a system of territorial and other encrosehments which, aggréssive in the past, has not been acondoned at this time. Diplomecy and latrigue have done much more to wrest the commerce of Spanish America from the United States than has legitimate commercial competition.

cal competition.

Politically we should be bound to the republics of our continent by the closest ties, and communication by ships and railroads should be encouraged to the fullest possible extent consistent with wise and conserva-tive public policy. Above all, we should be upon such terms of friendship as to preclude the possibility of national misunder-standings between ourselves and any of the members of the American republican fami-ly. The best method to promote uninter-rupted peace between one and all would lie in the meeting of a general conference or congress whereby an agreement to sub-mit all international differences to the peaceful decision of friendly arbitration night be reached.
An agreement of this kind would give

our sister republies confidence in ea h other and in us, closer communication would at once ensue, reciprocally advan-tageous commercial treaties might be made. tageous commercial treaties hight be made, whereby much of the commerce which now flows across the Atlantic would seek its legitimate channels, and inure to the greater prosperity of all the American Commonwealths. The full advantages of a policy of this nature could not be stated in a brief discussion like the present. FOREIGN POLITICAL RELATIONS,

The United States has grown to be a Gov-rnment representing more than fifty mil-ion people, and in every sense, excepting that of mere maral power, is one of the first nations of the world. As such its citizen-ship should be valuable, entitling its pos-sessor to protection in every quarter of the globe. I do not consider it neces-sary that our Government should con-struct enormous fleets of approved iron-clads and maintain a commensurate body of segment morter to place government. of scamen in order to place ourselves on a war-footing with the military and hava! Powers of Europe. Such a course would not be compatible with the peaceful policy of our country, though it seems absurd that we have not the effective means to repella wanton invasion of our coast and give pro-tection to our coast towns and eities against any Power. The great moral force of any Power. The great moral force of our country is so universally recognized as to render an appeal to arms by us, either in protection of our citizens abroad or in recognition of any just international right, quite improbable. What we most need in this direction is a firm and vigorous assertion of every right and nyightee belowing. ion of every right and privilege belonging to our Government or its citizens, as well as an equally firm assertion of the rights and privileges belonging to the general family of American republics situated upon

to be hoped that the era when all interna-

EQUAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP. The central idea of a republican form of government is the rule of the whole people as opposed to the other forms, which rest

as opposed to the other forms, which rest upon a privileged class. Our forefathers, in the attempt to erect a new government which might represent the advanced thought of the world at that period upon the subject of governmental reform, adopted the idea of the people's sovereignty, and thus haid the basis of our present republic. While technically a government of the people, it was in strictness-only a government of a portion of the people, excluding frem all participation a certain other portion, held in a condition of absolute, despotic, and hopeless servitude, the parallel to which, fortunately, does not now exist in any modern Christian nation. the parallel to which, fortunately, does not now exist in any modern Christian nation. With the culmination, however, of an-other cycle of advanced thought, the Amer-ican republic suddenly assumed the full character of a government of the whole people, and four million human creatures emerged from the condition of bondsmen to the full status of freemen, theoretically in-vested with the same clyid and political the full status of freemen, theoretically invested with the same civil and political rights possessed by their former masters. The subsequent legislation which guaranteed by every legal title the citizenship and full equality before the law in all respects of this previously disfranchised people, amply covers the requirements and secures to them, so far as lexislation can, the privileges of American citizenship. But the disagreeable fact of the case is that while theoretically we are in the enjoyment of a government of the whole case is that while theoretically we are in to enjoyment of a government of the whole people, practically we are almost as far from it as we were in the ante-bellum days of the republic. There are but a few leading and indisputable facts which cover the whole indispatable facts which cover the whole statement of the case. In many of the southern States the colored population is in large excess of the white. The colored people are Republicans, as are also a considerable portion of the white people. The re-maining portion of the latter are Demo-crats. In face of this incontestible truth these States invariably return Democratic majori-ties. In other States of the South the col-ored results, atthough not a majority, form

states invariably return Democratic insportations. In other States of the South the colored peeple, although not a majority, form a very considerable body of the population, and with the white Republicans are numerically in excess of the Democratic yet precisally the same political result obtains—the Democratic party invariably carrying the elections. It is not even thought advisable to allow an occasional or unimportant election to be carried by the Republicans as a "blind" or a stroke of finesse.

Careful and impartial investigation has shown these results to follow the systematic exercise of physical intimidation and violence, enjoined with the most shameful devices ever practiced in the name of free elections. So confirmed has this result become that we are brought face to face with the extraordinary political fact that the Democratic party of the South relies almost entirely upon the methods stated for its success in national elections.

franchise, which I desire to state dispas-sionately, and in a manner comporting with the proper dignity of the occasion, is one of deep gravity to the American people—

in a double sense.

First, It is in violation, open, direct, and flagrant, of the primary principles upon which our Government is supposed to rest—

which our Government is supposed to restviz.: that the control of the government is
participated in by all legally qualified citizens, in accordance with the plan of popular government, that majorities must rule
in the decision of all questions.

Second, It is in violation of the rights
and interests of the States wherein are particularly centred the great wealth and industries of the nation, and which pay an
overwhelming portion of the national
taxes. The immense aggregation of interests embraced within, and the enormously
greater population of these other States of
the Union, are subjected every four years
to the dangers of a wholly fraudulent show
of numerical strength. of numerical strength.
Under this system minorities actually at-

During the subjects embraced in the resolutions respectively looking to the promotion of our interstate and foreign commerce and to the matter of our foreign relations are

can element was really in the majority they could not be deprived of their richts and privileges by a minority; but neither statistics of population nor the unavoidable logic of the situation can be overridden or escaped. The colored people of the South have recently emerged from the bondage of their present political oppressors; they have had but few of the advantages of education which might enable them to compete with the whites.

As I have heretofore maintained, in order to achieve the ideal perfection of a popular government it is absolutely necessary that the masses should be educated. This proposition applies itself with full force to the colored people of the South. They must have better educational advantages, and three better educational advantages, and the beautiful peers of their white brethren, as many of them undoubtedly already are. A liberal school system should be provided for the rising generation of the South, and the colored people be made as capable of exercising the duties of electors as the white people. In the mean time it is the duty of the National Government to go beyond resolutions and declarations on the subject, and to take such action as may lie in its power to secure the absolute freedom of national elections everywhere, to the end that our Congress may cease to contain members representing fictitions majorities of their people, thus miscirceting the popular will concerning national legistion, and especially to the end that in presidential contests the great business and other interests of the country may not be placed in fear and trembling lest an unserrupulous minority should succeed in no; be placed in fear and trembling lest as

no be preced in fear and tremoing test an unsertupilous minority should succeed in stifling the wishes of the majority.

In accordance with the spirit of the last resolution of the Chicago pladorm measures should be taken at once to remedy this great cvil.

roreign immigration.

Under our liberal institutions the subjects and citizens of every nation have been welcomed to a home in our midst, and on a compliance with our laws to a cooperation in our Government. While it is the policy of the Republican party to encourage the oppressed of other nations and offer them facilities for becoming useful and intelligent citizens in the legal definition of the term, the party has never contemplated the admission of a class of servile people who are not only unable to comprehend our institutions, but indisposed to become a part of our national family or to embrace any higher civilization than their own. To admit such immigrants would be only to throw a retarding element into the very path of our progress. Our legislation should be amply protective against this danger, and if not sufficiently so now should be made so to the full extent allowed by our treaties with friendly Powers. FOREIGN IMMIGRATION. friendly Powers.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The subject of civil-service administration is a problem that has occupied the earnest thought of statesmen for a number of cest thought of statesmen for a number of years past, and the record will show that towards its solution many results of a valuable and comprehensive character have been attained by the Republican party since its accession to power. In the partisan warfare made upon the latter, with the view of weakening it in the public confidence, a great deal has been alleged in connection with the abuse of the civil service, the party making the indiscriminate charges seeming to have entirely forgotten that it was under the full sway of the Democratic organization that the motto "To the victors belong the spoils" became a cardinal article in the Democratic creed.

With the determination to elevate our governmental administration to a standard of justice, excellence, and public morality,

governmental administration to a standard of justice, excellence, and public morality, the Republican party has sedulously endeavored to lay the foundation of a system which shall reach the highest perfection under the plastic hand of time and accumulating experience. The problem is one of far greater intricacy than appears upon its superficial consideration, and embraces the subovertions of low to avail the abuses. subquestions of how to avoid possible to the ledgment of an immense number of appointments in the hands of the Executive; of how to give encourage the executive; of how to give encourage the executive provides a subject to the executive provides and provides are also as a subject to the executive provides and provides are also as a subject to the executive provides and provides are also as a subject to the executive provides and provides a subject to the executive provides and provides are also as a subject to the ledgment of an immense possible to the executive possible to the execu the Executive; of how to give encourage-ment to and provoke emulation in the va-rious Government employes, in order that they may strive for proficiency and rest their hopes of advancement upon the attri-butes of official merit, good conduct, and exemplary honesty; and how best to avoid the cylls of creating a privileged class in the Government service, who, in imitation of European resolutives, was gradually of European prototypes, may gradually lose all proficiency and value in the belief that they possess a life-calling only to be taken away in case of some flagrant abuse.

as an equally firm assertion of the rights and privileges belonging to the general family of American republics situated upon this continent when opposed, if ever they should be, by the different systems of government upon another continent.

An appeal to the right by such a Government as ours could not be disregarded by any civilized nation. In the treaty of Washington we led the world to the means of escape from the horrors of war, and it is to be hoped that the era when all internarapid elevation of the ervit service in all of its departments, until it can now be stated, without fear of successful contradiction, that the service is more just, more efficient, and purer in all of its features than ever be-fore since the establishment of our Gov-ernment; and if defects still exist in our voters the eventual service of selds rely upon system, the country can safely rely upon the Republican party as the most efficient instrument for their removal. I am in favor of the highest standard of

excellence in the administration of the civil service, and will lead my best efforts to the accomplishment of the greatest at-tainable perfection in this branch of our

THE REMAINING TWIN RELIC OF BARBARISM.

The Republican party came into existence in a crusade against the Democratic institutions of slavery and polygamy. The first of these has been buried beneath the embers of civil war. The party should continue its efforts until the remaining incentime its efforts until the remaining im-quity shall disappear from our civilization under the force of faithfully-executed laws. There are other subjects of importance which I would gladly touch upon did space permit. I limit myself to saying that, while there should be the most rigid econo-my of governmental administration, there should be no self-defeating parsimony either in our domestic or foreign service. Cifical dishonesty should be promptly and relentlessly punished. Our obliga-tions to the defenders of our country should never be forgotten, and the liberal system of pensions provided by the Republican party should not be im-perilled by adverse legislation. The law establishing a labor bureau, through which the interests of labor can be placed in an establishing a labor bureau, through which the interests of labor can be placed in an organized condition. I regard as a salutary measure. The eight-hour law should be enforced as rigidly as any other. We should increase our may to a degree en-aling us to amply protect our coast-lines, our commerce, and to give us a force in foreign waters which shall be a percentage of the proper representative of respectable and proper representative of a country like our own. The public land-belong to the people, and should not be alienated from them, but reserved for free alleasted from them, but reserved for the homes for all desiring to possess them; and, finally, our present Indian policy should be continued and improved upon as our experience in its administration may from time to time suggest. I have the henor to subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

John A. Lodan.

To the Hon, John B. Henderson, chairman of the committee.
Underground London.

Underground London.

Greaten Standard.!

Rev. D. Price-Jones, M. A., diocesan missionary etergyman of the Great Wild-Street district of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, calls attention to a phase of slum life which appears to be but little known even among those who are interested in the condition of the London poor. He says "That certain localities are the haunts of large gangs of lads and girls who spend half the night in the streets and give the police much trouble is a fact which has long been notorious. But it is not so generally known that the reason why many of these young people infest the streets and become lawbrackers is that they have no homes. The truth is, however, that many of them are real outensts. They have been cast out of the only homes they ever had by their own truth is, however, that many of them are real outeasts. They have been cast out of the only homes they ever had by their own fathers, not necessarily for misconduct, but simply because they were felt to be incumbrances. And this is the greatest misfortune to hundreds of poor children in London—that their fathers are known or supposed to be still living. What becomes of these homeless ones after they leave the streets? That is the question to which I now more particularly wish to call attention. Where do they sleep? Sometimes in threepenuy lodging-houses, sometimes on door-steps, and very often in the passages or on the stair-cases of houses let in one-room tenements to people of their own class. But the majority of the street Arab fraternity generally prefer quarters where they are not so likely to be interfered with or disturbed, so they utilize the empty cellars which were formerly occupied by poor families, but which have been condemned by the sanitary inspectors as unfit to live in. And when they have ended their night's amusements in the streets, it is often in these underground hotes spectors as unfit to live in. And when they have ended their night's amusements in the streets, it is often in these underground holes that they take refuge, boys and girls together, some of them being mere children. This district, where I work and live, is teeming with such young outcasts. It is, in fact, a sort of human rabbit-warren."

Señor C. Narcisco Postres, Havana, Cuba, suffered for over thirty years with rheuma-tism, and was immediately relieved by St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-banisher.

OPPOSITION TO BLAINE.

THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT. Meeting of the Conference in New York Yes terday-Anti-Blaine and Pro-Cleveland Speeches-A National Committee Appointe

Speeches—A National Committee Appointed

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

New York, July 22.—A meeting of Independents opposed to Blaine was held today in the University-Club Theatre. For an hour before the time fixed there was an urusual stir in that generally quiet locality, and inside the corridors of the lattle theatre a consultation of Independents was busily carried on. Among the more prominent faces noticeable were those of George William Curtis and Carl Schurz. The latter was the centre of an interested and animated group. Clarence Bowen, of the Independent, and other seceding members of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, were present. The secretaries made up lists of those who were to be present, which showed that Massachusetts was more numerously represented than any other State except New York. A few from New Jersey and Connecticut, and some from more distant States. sey and Connecticut, and some from more distant States, were on the roll. FORMULA OF ADMISSION.

Admission to the hall was by ticket, but any one signing the following formula, which was furnished on printed slips to each applicant, was given a card of admis-sion without question: "Disapproving of

each applicant, was given a card of admission without question: "Disapproving of the nominations made by the Republican National Convention at Chicago as unworthy of support, and believing that the interests of good government and of nublic morals demand the defeat of the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President; and being therefore resolved not to vote for Blaine and Logan, I desire to take part with other Republican and Independent voters in the conference to be held at the University-Club Theatre, Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York, Tuesday, July 22d, at 11 A. M."

Among the Massachusetts delegates were the following: From Boston, George W. Hale, F. C. Lowell, and J. B. Gardner; Cambridge, Jabez Fox, George W. Wright, F. V. B. Kern, Colonel T. W. Higginson, A. M. Howe, and J. B. Thayer; Concord, Samuel Hoar, Arthur J. Fuller, and Mess. Chapman and Hudson; Fall River, S. Borden; New Bedford, F. B. Gummere and W. C. Lamson; Brookline, Theo, Lyman; Quiney, E. S. Huntington, Joslah Quiney, W. B. Rice, William Everett, and Mr. Slade; Woburn, W. V. Killen; Newton, Colonel A. A. Pope, J. R. Canter, J. F. Ober, F. F. Raymond, and J. S. Farlow; Chelsen, A. D. Bosson; Bedham, F. J. Stimson; Lexington, Cornelius Wellington and C. L. Osgood, There were also delegates from New Haven, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania.

CALLED TO ORDER.

The hall was well filled when the meet-CALLED TO ORDER.

The hall was well filled when the meetng was called to order. The National emperance Society circulated a memorial Temperance Society circulated a memorial to the conference asking it to "take cognizance of the alcoholic liquor traffic," and requesting that it would not endorse the "saloon plank" of the Democratic platform, which says, "We oppose sumptuary laws which yex citizens and interfere with individual liberty."

Among other prominent persons present were Benjamin H. Bristow, W. C. Beecher, and Francis C. Barlow. The members of the Independent Executive Committee of Massachusetts were all present. They

of the Independent Executive Committee of Massachusetts were all present. They are Charles R. Codman (president), Moses Williams (secretary), and Phineas Pierce, Winslow Warren, George Frederick Williams, and Mansfield Strong.

The appearance of George William Curtis on the platform elicited cheers and appearance. Mr. Curtis called the meeting to order near noon and welcomed the delegation.

protests. Mr. Course can defend the meeting to order near noon and welcomed the dele-gates. He read the call for the conference, and when he reached that portion of it which related to Republicans who will not vote for Blaine and Logan he was inter-rupted by hearty applause. Charles R. Codman was elected presi-

dent. The list of vice-presidents and en-relment committee was read, including Carl Schurz, General Barlow, and C. J. Bonaparte, of Maryland. The nomine ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT. Colonel Codman made an address in which

e said: You confer a great honor on me n choosing me to preside over the delibera-lops of not a body of office-holders, but of dent of the United States. There is no great testic clearly defined between the two parties so that we have to confine ourselves to the question of the fitness of the candidate. We shall not give up our right to condemn and denounce halessness and oppression in the South any more than our right to condemn political dishonesty in the North. We shall exercise both of these rights. We shall not support Blaine; nor shall we support any man who justifies the Copiah murder, it, indeed, such a man can be found for whom any one justifies the Coptah murder, if, indeed, such a man can be found for whom any one would ask the suffraces of the people. We respect the convictions of others, but for curselves we say that it is Just as impossible for us to support Blaine as it is to lie or steal. We are assembled here to-day to confer together and to consider what practical action we shall take. We have one purpose in view, and as reasonable men we desire to act towesthers, but we shall not. purpose in view, and as reasonable men we desire to act together; but we shall not, I think, make any attempt to demand pledges or to bind consciences. Whatever is done here, every man is free to follow his own course. No pledges will be asked, and certainly none will be given. For myself, do not hesitate to say that the defeat of Blaine should be compassed by all honorable means. It seems to me that the cause of wood government, of pure politics, of of good government, of pure politics, of American character, requires it to be done. There is but one way to do II, and that way must be obvious to us all. We desire, first of all, a President that is incorruptifirst of all, a President that is incorrupti-ble; and if, beside that, he is able and in-dependent, so much the better. We have not far to go to find a man who is all this. It has been said recently by some of the supporters of Biame that no Democratic President was ever able to resist the pres-sure of party managers. It may perhaps be true, and possibly some Republican Presidents have been open to the same criticism, but there is certainly one Demo-Presidents have been open to the same criticism, but there is certainly one Democratic efficial who has shown ability to successfully resist all pressure that would interfere with the faithful performance of official duty, and he is now the Governor of New York and the Democratic candidate for President of the United States.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED. When Mr. Codman had concluded Mr. Schurz moved that a committee be ap-pointed to act on resolutions and addresses.

Mr. Curtis read a communication from he National Temperance Society, referred b above, and it was referred to the Com-

mittee on Resolutions.

Horace E. Deming, of Brooklyn, said be believed that this conference would leave behind it some mark that would show that it intended to do some fighting during this nosien. He moved that a committee be appointed to report a plan of permanen organization. This was carried, and the ommittee was appointed, with Mr. Dem

ng as chairman.

OTHER SPEECHES. The committee retired for consultation and Colonel Theodore Lyman, of Brookline, Mass., made an address. He said be had no objection to parties. It was a darger to the to be consistent and to gerous thing to be over-independent for several reasons. There was even risk of being called a crank; but we can only go so far with a party. When a party oversteps the bounds of decency it is our duty to leave it. When a party fails to fulfil its mission it will die. We want an honorable and able man for President, and I believe that Governor Cleveland is such a man. Thomas R. Bacon, of New Haven, said that the Independent movement had grown to enormous strength. It had twice de-feated Blaine's presidential aspirations within the party. We are told that Blaine

espective estates. within the party. We are told that Blaine was not nominated by any wire-pulling or machine. We fear that is true; and if the Republican party has reached the point when it takes a man of such damaged reputation as Blaine it is time for some-body to bolt. Colonel F. W. Higginson, of Cambridge, keepers to pay for their annual licenses under the provisions of the Scott law.

Colonel F. W. Higginson, of Cambridge, Mass., said he had never seen a more gratifying assemblage. It reminded him of the gatherings that took place in the times of the anti-slavery agitation. That movement was successful, and he believed this would be. Continuing, he said: "I have severed all allegiance for the time being to the party to which I have belonged since lisbirth. If, at the end of ten years, I find myself the humblest member of a new party, I shall accept it as the inevitable. I I think bolting is a good thing sometimes. The speaker declared that the weakest part of the enemy was Blaine, and the strongest force of his own army was Cleveland.

As the Committee on Resolutions was

As the Committee on Resolutions Was not ready to report, a recess was taken

When the conference reassembled the secretary made a statement in regard to letters received by the New York committee from citizens in various cities from "Maine to California," showing an extra-ordinary number of signers to THE NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPEND-

Mr. Quimby, of New Jersey, said that to save the Republican party Blaine must be beaten, and that for every Democrat in New Jersey who would vote for Blaine there were five Republicans who would vote

J. F. Claffin, of Illinois, said there was a strong Cleveland.
J. F. Claffin, of Illinois, said there was a strong Cleveland element among the Republicans of the West.
President Seelye, of Amherst, also made an address, in which he said he was not prepared to join the Democrats, but was in favor of choosing a separate candidate. He also made a pilea for temperance princi-He also made a plea for temperance princi-

NATIONAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED. The Committee on Permanent Organiza-ion recommended that a National Committee be appointed, and the Chair ap-pointed the following: From New York— Carl Schurz, Theodore Bacon, John H. Cowing, Charles P. Miller, R. R. Bowker, Cowing, Charles P. Miller, R. R. Bowker, George W. Folsom, Ethan Allen Daly, George Walton Greene, and Horace E. Deming. From Massachusetts—William H. Forbes, Joseph Tucker, Joseph H. Walker, Samuel Hoar, Phineas Pearce, George V. Everett, and Winslow Warren. From Connecticut—Simcoe E. Baldwin, O. P. Armstrong, and H. W. Furnam. From New Jersey—Daniel Drake Smith, Simcon Huntingten, and W. G. Peckham. From Pennsylvania—F. B. Reeves, Stuart Wood, and Joseph Parrish.

Chairman Codman and Mr. Chaffin, of Illinois, were added to the committee.

Illinois, were added to the committee.

Then Carl Shurz, in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, said there was

NO INTENTION TO MAKE A PLATFORM for the new party, but only an appeal for honest government. George William Curtis read an address, which is of considerable length. Curtis was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he had finished, resolutions were

adopted without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, in a few Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, in a few remarks criticised the action of Governor Long, of Massachusetts, and Theodore Roosevett, of New York, in endorsing Blaine after baving denounced him in convention, and he denounced the rule of convention which compelled delegates to stand by the choice of the party.

Mr. Everett, of Quiney, Mass., offered a resolution naming Cleveland and Hendricks as the nominees of the conference. It was laid on the table, and soon after the confer-

laid on the table, and soon after the conference adjourned. MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

After the adjournment of the conference the National Committee went into session and discussed a plan for permanent organization, but no definite action was taken, and the matter was referred to was taken, and the matter was reterred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs, Deming and Miller, of New York, and Pearce, of Massachusetts, to report a plan, It was also decided to have an Executive Committee of ten who shall have power to nerease their number. They will be ap-

ointed in a day or two. Reports from general committees in various States were received, and it was thought that the most efficient work could be done in New York, New Jersey, Con-necticut, and Massachusetts, and strong efforts will be made to defeat Blaine in those States, where State committees will be organized; also, in Pennsylvania. The sentiments expressed show that a majority of the members are in favor of

conducting the campaign in an inde-pendent manner, with perhaps occasional conferences with the Democrats to avoid

COLONEL COLVILLE'S EXPEDI-T10 N.

Its Progress Across the Desert-No Fears of Interruption.

f By cable to the Dispatch, J (By cable to the Dispatch.)
WADY HALFI, July 22.—Messengers arriving here from the oasis of Wat-del-Kharjeh report that Colonel Colville and Major Wortley, with their Bedouin force, had arrived at Beris from Assiout, which is two hundred miles distant. Fheir horses were in a good condition, notwith-standing the great heat which they had been obliged to endure. Colonel Colville honed to praceed southward to Selimble honed to praceed southward to Selimble. tilens of not a body of office-holders, but of citizens whose only desire is for the good of the whole country. We have decided to east aside party affiliations for the time being. The nonination of the Republican party for the presidency is an insult to American manthood. Blaine has not cleared his record from the charges that he used his public office for private gain, and we fear that he will continue in his usual methods; that he will prove no deadhend in any enterprise he may embark in. We make no charges against private character; but Blaine is not fit to be President of the United States. There is no great issue clearly defined between the two great and also take a camel train of low condition, notwithstanding the great heat which they had been obliged to endure. Colonel Colville obey form Kharjeh. The route lies through the very heart of the desert, and there is no water fit for drinking purposes along the way. Colonel Colville's intention was to take 125 men with him mounted on camels, and also take a camel train of peace of the whole of the whole of the condition, notwith standing the great heat which they had been obliged to endure. Colonel Colville obey obliged to endure. Solonel Colville obey obliged to endure. Colonel Colville obey obliged to endure. Solonel Colville obey obliged to endure. Colonel Colville obey obliged to endure. Solonel Colville obey obliged to endure. Colonel Colville obey obliged to endure. Colonel Colville obey obliged to endure. Colonel Colville obey obliged to endure. Solonel Colville obey obliged to endure. Colonel Colville obliged to endure. and hoped to strike the Nile at Ammara some clistance south of Wady Half. The Shelk of Khurjeh thought that a collision with rebels would be probable at Anuara, but Celenel Colville did not consider that but Colonel Colville did not consider that this would prove of sufficient importance to make it necessary for him to change his plans. Messengers stated that the inhabitants of the oasis were now friendly to the English officers and their force. A month ago, however, when Major Wortley's advance guard appeared, 500 of the natives confronted it, and offered a feeble resistance, but they quickly dispersed at the sight of the forty rides of the guards. The shell of Kharjeh had informed the English officers that messengers from Mahdi have passed through Kharjeh on their way to Tripoli. Colonel Colvile expects to reach Selimah on July 26th and Wady Halii by the beginning of Angust.

Angust, Cano, July 22.—The number of gun-boats between Assousa and Wady Hati has been langely increased.

THE DESCREE OF GREELY.

Queen Victoria Sends Congrutulations-The President's Response.

Fresident's Response.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

Washington, July 22.—The President has received the following cable message frem Queen Victoria:

London, July 21.—To the President of the United States, Washington: The Queen heartily congratulates the Fresident and people of the United States on the rescue of Lieutenant Greely and the gallant survivors of the Arctic expedition. She trusts that favorable reports have been received of the sufferers.

The President replied as follows: To the Queen of Great Britain and Ire-and, Windsor Castle: The President, for himself and for the people of the United States, sincerely thanks the Queen for her most welcome congratulations upon the rescue of Lieutenaut Greely and the surv.vors of his party, and is happy to say that favorable reports are received as to their hea th. The President takes this occasion to express anew his high apprecia-tion and that of the people of the United States for the timely gift of the "Alert," which generous act added spirit and enuragement to the expedition

CHESTER A. ABTHUR. President of the United States.

Suing to Recover Colone! Burnside's

Sating to Recover Colonel Burnside's Rond.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Washington, July 22.—Shifts were entered to-day by District-Attorney Worthington on the part of the United States against J. O. P. Burnside as principal and N. L. Jeffries as surety, and against Eliza C. Hutchinson, executrix of the estate of Haywood M. Hutchinson, and Robert G. Ingersoll, administrator of the estate of Ebon C. Ingersoll, to recover \$40,000, the amount of the bond given for Colonel Burnside as disbursing officer of the Post-Burnside as disbursing officer of the Post-office Department for the honest and faith-ful discharge of his duties. He having defaulted in that respect, the bond is now such to recover the full amount of the same. leffries is the only one of the smeties liv-ng, and it becomes necessary to bring sepa-rate suits in the other two cases against the

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] CINCINNATI, July 22.—Four hundred and wo salcon-keepers were sued yesterday or \$100 or \$200 each, according to the kind of liquor sold. This action was brought about by the failure of over 2,000 salcon-

Rubber-Works Shut Down. Striking Miners are Forced to Suc eumb.

The company owes its workmen for June and for as much of July as has passed. The Detaulter John C. Eng. Quesses, July 22.—John C. Eno has rented a splendidly-furnished residence on St. John street, and has been joined by his wife and three young daughters from New York.

WIND, RAIN, AND HAIL.

uthenstern Dakota Visited by a De

fternoon a destructive wind-, rain-, and sall-storm visited Southenstern Dakota. At hall-storm visited Southeastern Dakota. At Carthage, near Iroquois, a strip five miles wide was cut by hall. In Dell Rapids, twenty miles north of here, great destruction ensued. The lower portion of Crossman Brothers' store spread, and let the top story, occupied as an Odd-Fellows' hall, telescope down into it. The other stories were damaged. Two warehouses near the depôt were blown down. The Congregational church and school-house were demolished, the spire of the Presbyterian church was blown off, John Paul's lumber-yard was wrecked, and a number of dwellings were destroyed. The crops were badly cut by hall and telegraph lines prostrated. At a town fourteen miles north C. In telegraph to the Dispatch. Washington, July 22.—The Star this evening publishes the following: Democrats say that an important question in the coming campaign will be whether or not the civil-service laws may be so manupulated as to effect political ends. The Republicans are already making a point upon the claim that the Democratic party is opposed to "civil-service reform," and coupled with this claim the Democrats say that the work of the Civil-Service Commission may be so directed as to prove hadly c.t by hall and telegraph lines pros-trated. At a town fourteen miles north C. E. Bert's store was blown down, and the goods were scattered over the prairie. The loss is \$3,000. At Sioux Falls there was no hall, but the wind did damage to the extent of \$2,000. Of the crops, corp-suffered the most damage, the loss be-ing estimated at three percent. At Valley Springs the flax-mill of H. C. Torrey was destroyed; also, a roller-skatner, ink. suffered the most damage, the loss being setimated at three per cent. At Valley Springs the flax-mill of H. C. Torrey was destroyed; also, a roller-skating-rink. A sebool-house was unroofed, and the fronts of several business-places blown la. Fifteen structures were destroyed, but not one dwelling, though they were somewhat damaged. Lumber stocks were scattered in all directions. Grillith Rogers, living two miles north of here, had his house and barn blown down and two children injured, though not dangeronsly. At Beaver Creek, Minn., some damage was done to grain, houses, barns, and wind-mills. The Norwegian church, ten miles south of there, was blown down, and a man and boy there, was blown down, and a man and boy the south of the patronage created by the past session of Congress must go to the south-Commission announces that much the patronage created by the pas-sion of Congress must go to the ern States, it being now their for recognition under the law. M there, was blown down, and a man and boy tionally arranged so as to have the ap-pointments go to the South at this particu-lar time; it is rather the result of circum stances, but it will have an effect upon the election all the same. The Democrats acted

LONDON'S DEMONSTRATION.

The Most Remarkable and Imposing Affair Witnessed During Victoria's Reign.

[By cable to the Dissetch.] London, July 22.—The Telegraph says;
The demonstration of trades' unions and others at Hyde Park yesterday in favor of the franchise bill was the most remarkable and imposing that has been witnessed during Queen Victoria's reign. Over one hyndred thousand men marched in pro-Service Commission would have to dis-tribute the appointments through the South if they complied with the law, and it would have some effect upon the election, yet they created more new Government positions than has any Congressine 1860, except in the extraordi-nary case of the establishment of the new Pension-office. Of course the examinations will be fairly conducted, and as the Demobundered thousand men marched in pro-cession with decorum rising to dignity. It ill not do for the neers to mock or under-

will not do for the peers to mock or undervalue its peaceful, simple methods, or decry it as a paid show.

The Standard says: The behavior of the people was admirable, but the demonstration has not changed the political situation in the slightest degree. The judgment of the silent and modest section of the community will not be affected. The ministry should concern themselves with the sober majority who stay at, home and think for more dangerous, for as soon as the appoint ments are all made the stump-speakers will munity will not be affected. The ministry should concern themselves with the sober majority who stey at home and think for themselves, instead of following brass, bands through the streets and passing resolutions.

Our party. This feathers the statement of party. This feathers have a controlled and the solutions of the streets and passing resolutions.

bands through the streets and passing resolutions.

The Times this morning, referring to the procession yesterday, says: "Yesterday's spectacle was unique of its kind. It was a demonstration made for the people by the people. It exhibited every sign of spontaniety and enthusiasm."

FURIOUS FLAMES.

Theusunds of Acres of Grain Destroyed in San Janquin Valley.

The Dissability of the procession of the proce

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Modesto, Cat., July 22.—A terrible five
raged Sunday in the southern part of San

THE CHOLERA. raged Sunday in the southern part of San Jeaquin Valley. Thousands of acres of grain were destroyed. The farmers, after a well-organized struggle, succeeded in checking the flames. The fire started again yesterday morning in a wheat-field near here, and an alarm was instantly tele-graphed and telephoned to all available points. Two thousand men from different sections hastened to the rescue. The old-fashioned prairie manner of lightine fire Its Progress in France-No Cases of the Disease in Paris. ease in Paris.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

Paris, July 22.—There were thirty deaths from cholera at Marseilles list night, and twenty-eight at Toulon. A panic was created at Toulon layt night by the arrival of 100 collins which had been ordered from Marseilles. In order to allay the excitement it was found necessary to send the collins back.

At a meeting of the municipal council of Paris the director of public aid decirred. sections hastened to the rescue. The old-lashioned prairie manner of lighting fire with fire was resorted to, and at 3:35 P. M., after a desperate struggle, the fire was got under control. The streets here and at Oakdale are filled with men with scorched faces and singed balt. Six thousand acres of grain and several large dwellings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$150.000. Paris the director of public aid declared that no case of genuine Asiatic or sporadic cholera had been reported at the Paris hos-pitals. The deaths which had been at-tributed to cholera were really due to other £150,000.

The New York Bricklayers' Strike.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch,]
NEW YORK, July 22.—As nearly as could
be ascertained from the conflicting statements made by employes and employers botters are employed and report the condition of affairs. At a meeting this evening the strikers deny that three fourths of the master-builders' associations have their contracts so framed with architects and master-builders' associations have their contracts so framed with architects and owners that their time for completing the work shall be extended the same number of days as the strike shall exist. They admit, however, that a few members may have such contracts. No men have as yet been employed in the places of the strikers. One of the largest builders in the city said to-day that the members are unenimous on the question of holding out, and that just as soon as certain buildings are completed those members who yielded to the demand for nine hours will join their colleagues in resisting their employes. He thought they could succeed notwithstanding the acknowledged strength and wealth of the labor organizations. Many builders who are not members of the association have refused to grant nine hours.

The Shipping Interests Suffering.

(By delgraph to the Dispatch.)

Washington. July 22.—Questions are constantly arising at the Treasury Department under the operations of the Dingley.

Washington, July 22.—Questions are constantly arising at the Treasury Department under the operations of the Dingley shipping bill, and action on them is delayed because of the absence of the Commissioner of Navaration. The Department has beard nothing from Mr. Patten, the gentleman appointed to that office, and it is not even known whether or not be proposes to assume its duties. As many of the questions involve important points of construction, and is prompt action on them is necessary, they have been referred to Mr. Dingley, the author of the bill, for such suggestions as he may deem proper. The Dingley, the author of the bill, for such unggestions as he may deem proper. The arshess of the new division created by his bill is represented to be most urgent, not the delays consequent on the existing tate of affairs are said to be serrously ig the shipping interests of the 1:15%.

\$200,000 Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—The works of th at £200,000. The building was of wood, and a strong south wind caused the fire to spread so rapidly that the efforts of the entire fire department could not check it. The factory included the sulphuric acid department, with lead chambers of large capacity. When the roof fell there were seven members of Engine Company No. 12 on it, but all escaped without serious injury. Included in the stock was a large quantity of sulphur, the fumes from which nearly suffocated the firemen. The insurance is \$85,000, principally in companies is \$85,000, principally in companies

Adjournment of the Egyptian Confer-

Adjournment of the Egyptian Conference one.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

London, July 22.—The Egyptian Conference met to-day at the Foreign Office.

Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, presided. There were present: M. Waddington, the French Ambassador; Musurus Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador; Buron De Staal, the Russian Ambassador; Count Von Meenster, the German Ambassador; Count Karolyi, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador; and Chevatier Nigra, the Italian Ambassador. The valier Nigra, the Italian Ambassador. The financial advisers of the several Ambassa-dors were also in attendance. The Con-ference continued in session for only about one hour, when it adjourned sine die. It is considered doubtful whether it will meet again for a long time.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Kansas Citty, July 22.—At Dodge City,
Kansas, late last nig.t., Deputy-Marshal
Mathers, notorious as "Mysterious Dave,"
shot and killed Thomas Nixon, a deputy
marshal. The murder was the result of
an old feud. Mathers fired four shots, any
one of which would have been fatal. A
cowboy standing near was also shot in the
knee. Nixon had the reputation of being
the best buffule-hunter on the plains. [By cable to the Dispatch.] (By cable to the Disratch.)

Loxnon, July 22.— The loss from the great fire Saturday at Crane Wharf, Wapping, (a part of London.) it is now believed will reach the large amount of \$2.500,000. Among the merchandise consumed were 9,000 bales of wool, valued at \$800,000; 2,000 tons of coffee, valued at \$350,000, and 1,000 tons of pepper—a third of the entire stock in London—valued at \$325,000. Besides this, 1,250 tons of sum, taniora. the best buffalo-hunter on the plains. sides this, 1,350 tons of gum, tapioca sugar, shellac, and other produce were de-Block-Factory Burned.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

GLOUCESTER, MASS., July 22.—A fire broke out this morning in Harvey & Tarr's block-factory, which spread rapidly and caused a loss of from \$50,000 to \$75,000 before it was controlled. The loss is divided among a great aumber of firms and individuals, to most of whom it represents their entire property.

gramb.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

St. Louis, July 22.—Information from Belleville, Ill., the centre of a large coalmining district, where a considerable number of miners have been on a strike recentive for higher wages, is to the effect that Charles Nesbit, president of the Miners' Union, has declared the strike off on account of the destitute condition of some of the miners, and the latter will resume work at the old price of one and a half cents for digging. Several operators have

been willing to accede to the demands of the men for two cents, but most of them stood out, and as no concert of action could be agreed upon there has been quite a disturbed state of affairs in the district a disturbed state of SIOUX FALLS, DAK., July 22.-Yesterday

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

do not mean that the commissioners

unwisely in creating so much patronage when they know that its use would effect political ends. They knew that the Civil Service Commission would have to dis

were eight deaths from cholers at Mar-seilles. Retween 9 o'clock and noon to-day there

fourteen deaths from cholera at Toulon to-day. The Government has revoked the order for military nameurors in the south on account of the cholera.

Monmouth-Park Races. [By tetegraph to the Dispatch.]
New York, July 22.—First race—For

Saratoga Races.

Second race—excelsion sweepstakes, for all ages—850 each, with \$1,000 added, mile and a quarter—Freeland won; General

Menroe second, Marle Stuartthird. Time,

2:115.
Third race—purse \$400, all ages, three quarters of a mile—Jim Renwick won; Senuterer second, Manmonest third. Time,

Fourth race—free handleap hurdle race,

purse \$500, entrance free, one mile and a quarter over five hurdies—Guy led from the start to the finish, winning easily by

The Affairs of Grant & Ward.

New York, July 22.—Judge Van Brunt

New York, July 22.—Judge Van Brunt to-duy granted an order permitting Julian T. Dayles, receiver of the firm of Grant & Ward, to bring actions against such persons as he deems pecuniarily responsible and by whom sums of money are due to the firm of Grant & Ward, or to the receiver, or to whom the firm have loaned sums of money, whether secured or not. The petition states that some of the loans made by the firm are secured only by the promissory notes of the parties; others by collateral, and some without security whatever. It is also stated that the receiver has demanded navment of

that the receiver has demanded payment of such loans as are due, and many borrowers, he says, have refused to pay them.

Death of a Noted Woman.

fly telegraph to the Dispaich.)
Pritsburgh, Pa., July 22.—Jane Gray
Swisshelm, a noted woman and advocate of
female rights, is dying at her home at
Sewickly, Pa. On Saturday the 12th in-

stant she was taken ill with a complain common to her in summer, and since then has been growing steadily weaker, unti-last night when she lost consciousness.

Mrs. Swisshelm was born in this city it 1815, and her life has been a most eventfu one. For forty years she has been a reg

dar contributor for many leading paper

Killed by "Mysterious Dave."

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.

Block-Factory Burned

three lengths. Time, 2:22).

Paris, July 22-7 P. M.-There were

A case of cholera has been announced at

Can the Civil-Service Laws be Manipulated for Political Ends ?

1By telegraph to the Disputch.] Bosrox, July 22.—The Republican State envention will be held in Boston Septem-

Inhuman Conductor. An Eric (Pa.) telegram says. "A freight conductor on the Nickel Plate railway struck a tramp who was stealing a ride, knocking him off the train and under the knocking him off the train and under tweets Monday morning. The tramp gave his name as John Oscar Graham, of Chelsen. England. Before Dr. Spencer proceeded to amputate Graham's legs he drew several hundred dellars from his waistband, and, making his will, bequeathed it to his sister, Mary A. Graham, of Chelsen. He will not survive the shock "

bospitals are crowded both here and in Co-lon. Seven deaths occurred in the Canal Hospital last night. The Isthmus is in a filthy condition, and the cholers is expected. As yet no precautionary measures have been taken to prevent the introduc-tion of that disease.

WANTED. TO SELL A WELLa good dray- and rescription-basiness. Object of
relling, removal from city. All communications
confidential. Address, with full name for particuiry, "BISSINESS," care Dispatch.
by 23-WaF21s

YOUNG LADY OF SEVERAL A years' experience teaching Enrish, Masha-matics, Latin, French, and Muste, and beginned in Frankling from ASTUATION AS TEACHER in a family or private school. References given and required. Address in a tamily or private school. References rive and required. Address TEACHER.

3y 23-cod6ft* Saleda Post-office, Va.

2,000,000 POUNDS LEAF SU-lots, weighed at your shipping point. We farmish begz. You will find it to your pieces to commu-nicate with us. JONES BROTHERS & CO., ip 23-W. FASHAIT

WANTED, PURCHASERS FOR
THREELARGE, WELL-TROKE MULES,
Also, ONS VERY SIPERIOR MILCH COW
AND CALF. On concignment and for sale by
TALIAPERRO & CO.,
jr 23 cod No. 111 south Twelch street,

WANTED, MEN ON SALARY OR
COMMISSION TO SELL SHETLAND and
ZACATECAS PONIES, all colors, little beauties,
that the thing for isdies and children. Largeherd of FANCY PONIES in America. Sampin
pony free, \$200 per month until November 15th.
Illustrated group of apolted poales, general decaptility and price list, terms, particulars, etc.
sent for 30 cents. No damps, Address Price,
per for an experimental properties of the property of the proper

WANTED, A GENTLEMAN TO AS-SIST IN AN OLD, ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE AGENCY. Must be well acquainted in the city and be comprehen to attend to the pur-chase and sale of real cetain and to solieit back-less. A good salery will be made to solieit back-less. A good salery will be made and to solieit back-in does have did to the comprehence of the Type of the comprehence of the comprehence of the com-traction of the com-A LADY THOROURLY QUALIFIED A to teach Latin, French, Mathematics, and Ma-te wishes a POSITION. A., Disputch office, to 22-21

TO BUILDERS,—WANTED, OFFERS
FOR MATERIAL AND BUILDING OF
RABN, at my firm, four miles cost of the city,
48x32 fact, with the-fert posts and the rest,
18 B. BURNIAM,
18 22-31* 1414 Main street, city, or at farm.

Jy 22-31* 1414 Main stree WANTED, A HARNESS-MAKER AT WANTED, BY A MAN OF EXPERIENCE, A SITIATION AS BOSS OR MANAGER ON A FARM for the enumy year, or would engage it now for a good salary. Address MANAGER, Tunstall's, New Kent evanty, Yacare of Postmaster. 19 22-218

WANTED, BY A LADY, A PHAE-TON AND GENTLE HORSE to keep du-ring the summer for the board of the horse, Ad-dress [PHAETON, gray 32-31*] care of Disputch office, WANTED, COLORED MAN AND

WOMAN FOR NURSES. Apply at the city almshone, CHARLES P. BIGGER, jv 22-5t WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RE-

TAIL DRUGSTORE BY A VOUTH WHO HAS HAD ONE YEAR AND NINE MONTHS EXPERIENCE. Can give good reason for leaving gresself employer. Address J. R., eare Letter-corrier No. B. WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN OF

WANTED, TO BUX FOR CASH rooms, Must be of modern construction and located between First and Eighth and Clay and Main streets. From not to exceed \$3,000. Adverse 18. "Dispatch office." by 24-12.

WANTED, CONTRACTORS AND GUILDERS TO BUY BRUCK AT \$5 PER THOUSAND, Quality GUARANTEED equal to say in the market, come and see and you will buy, Apply to NEIS, HANNER & CO.S OFjý 19-6t*

WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN OF SIX YEARS EXPERIENCE IN SAWING.

(fighest cash price paid, and BAGS FURNISHED SELLE, by GFORGE T. KING, 34 50 to 5500 William burg avenue, Jy 18-4m, Elehanod, Va. LOST, SUNDAY NIGHT, ONE LEF-CASE GOLD WATCH, stem winder and ster, made by Augustine Ferret Lock, So. 7-107. A therei reward will be raid and in questions asked if left at this office.

INSURANCE COMPANY. OF THE TEN LARGEST
LIFE-ISSURANCE COMPANIES,
according to the official report of the New York
THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL Saratoga Races.
[18] telegraph to the Drepatch.]
Saratoga, July 22.—First race—flash
stakes, for two-year-olds—\$100 each, with
\$800 added, half mite—Voiante won easily;
Florio second, Harrigan third; followed
in order by Ten Stone, Lizzle Dwyer, Captain, and Bootblack. Time, 404 seconds.

The highest rate of interest realized on its as-The smallest percentage of interest overdue. Not one deltar tomest on stocks or other flucuting scentifies.
4. The lowest ratio of losses and expenses to

6. The compaliest percentage of policies "not . The largest surplus chraings for the past seven The above strong points explain the fact that
THE NORTHWESTERN MITTUAL is furnishing
the crossest leaguage to its members. We
exite the fullest investigation of its claims, and
different estimates of cost at my age for either
its, or endowment or tentine inserance, on apdication.

JOHN B. CARY & SON.

concer Tenth and Burk streets.

ticneral Agents, corner Tenth and Bank streets, Richmond, Va.

PERSONAL. NOTICE.-HAVING SOLD OUT MY ROLL AND SHOR-RUSINESS, all persons wing GLAIMS sgainst no will please provide me at my offices. 1550 Main screet, for self-scales twee new and the 107H OF AUGUST, and afficient new and the 107H OF AUGUST, and afficient new and the 108H please cell and settle of accounts. W. S. CATLETT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT and the state of Virginia, approved January 1st, 1884, entitled "An Act to change the name of the London and Buckingham Construction and Missing Company to Fish-Top Coal Company, and confer certain privileges thereon." and by a resolution of the stockholders of the said company, and confer certain privileges thereon." and by a resolution of the stockholders of the Said company, apassed in general meetings in the 5th day of February, 1884, accepting the said Act of Assembly, the mans of the London and flockingsam Construction and Mining Company, upon and afford July 1, 1884, has been changed to FLAT-Fol COAL COMPANY: that a day-contitled copy of Said Act of Assembly and of said resolution has been duly filed in the office of the Secretary of State of West Virginia, and that the Secretary of State of West Virginia, and that the Secretary of State of West Virginia, and that the Secretary of State of West Virginia, and that the Secretary of State of West Virginia, and that the Secretary of State of West Virginia, and that the Secretary of State of West Virginia, and that the Secretary of State of West Virginia, and that the Secretary of State of West Virginia, and that the Secretary of State of West Virginia accertaints and of the State of Meet Virginia accertaints and of the State of Meet Virginia accertaints and the Secretary of Secret

West Virginia a certificate reciting sold resolution, and declaring that the sold corporation is to be known as "FLAT-TOP COAL COMPANY."

President of Flat-Top Coal Company, formerly known as Loudon and Backingham Construction and Mining Company.

JULY 7, 1884.

RIGHMOND, VA., July 21, 1884. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: We are no lenger connected with the James C. Smith fee Company, and have not been slaced April 1, 1884. B. W. & H. F. MOISE, ly 22-1w GEORGE H. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS. OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, HENRICO COUNTY, Va., July 20th, 1884. THE EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS FOR THE PUBLIC PRES S-1600LS OF HEAVE PUBLIC PRES S-1600LS OF HEAVE PUBLIC WILLIAM AND A STREET S-1600LS OF HEAVE PUBLIC WILLIAM AND A STREET S-1600LS OF THE STREET S-1600LS OF THE STREET S-1600LS OF THE STREET S-1600LS OF TEACHER S-1600L

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